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Module 12

Channel Adequacy and Ditch Computations



Plan review involves verification of channel adequacy

DO NOT BRING TO EXAM



DO NOT BRING TO EXAM

DO NOT BRING TO EXAM



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DO NOT BRING TO EXAM



DO NOT BRING TO EXAM

Channel Analysis:

- Channel geometry - three cross sections 50' apart from discharge point.
- Channel lining
- Channel slope
- Energy slope - hydraulic grade line calculation of the existing or proposed pipe system

Channel Analysis (cont.):

- Applicant should investigate channel
 - to verify cross sections provided accurately depict channel, and
 - that there are no significant restrictions downstream

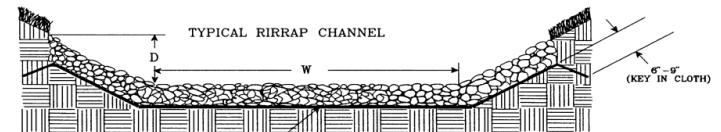
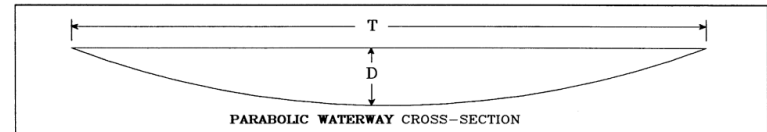
Stormwater Conveyance Channel-3.17



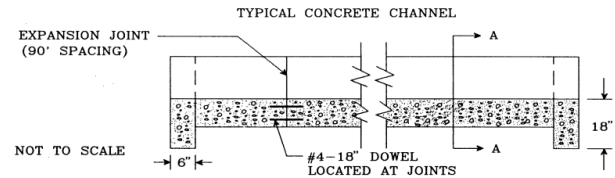
TYPICAL WATERWAY CROSS-SECTIONS



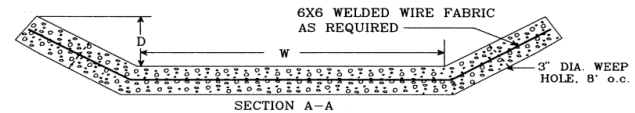
TYPICAL VEE CROSS-SECTIONS



FILTER CLOTH NOTE: ALTHOUGH FILTER CLOTH IS PREFERRED, A GRANULAR FILTER MAY BE SUBSTITUTED FOR FILTER CLOTH. (FOR PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS, SEE STD. & SPEC. 3.19, RIPRAP)



NOT TO SCALE

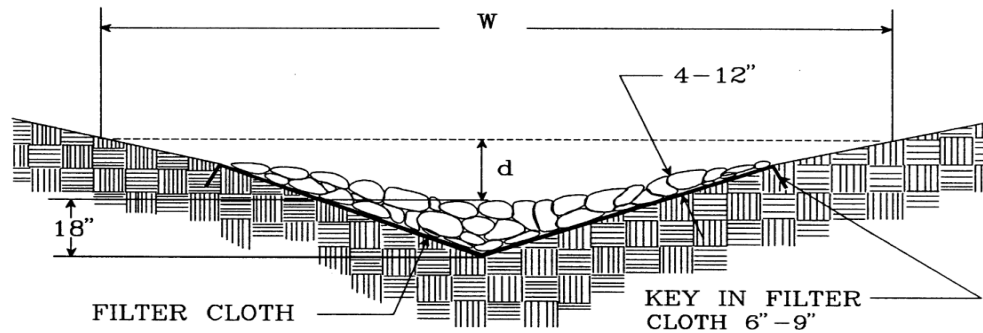


TRAPEZOIDAL WATERWAY CROSS-SECTIONS

Reviewing Channel Design

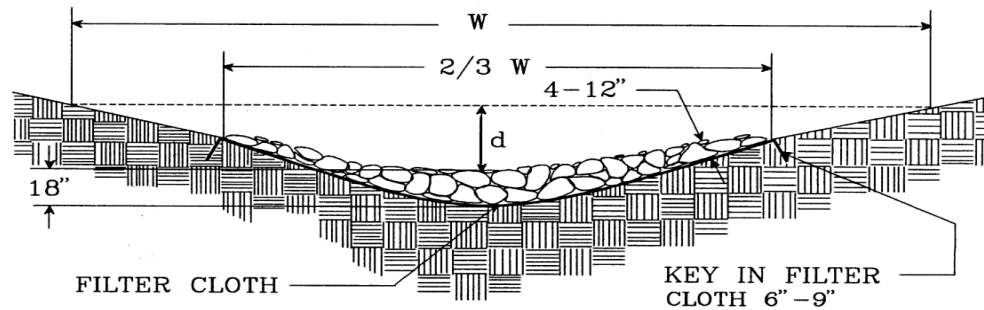
- Top width of parabolic and v-shaped channels not to exceed 30'
- Bottom width of trapezoid and grass lined not to exceed 15'
- Outlet protection
- Grass lined channels stabilized by the permanent seeding and/or sod specification
- Erosion netting
- Riprap use Std & Specs

STONE-LINED WATERWAYS



V-SHAPED WATERWAY WITH STONE CENTER DRAIN

NOTE: A GRANULAR FILTER MAY BE SUBSTITUTED FOR FILTER CLOTH.



PARABOLIC WATERWAY WITH STONE CENTER DRAIN

NOTE: A GRANULAR FILTER MAY BE SUBSTITUTED FOR FILTER CLOTH.

Concrete lined channels

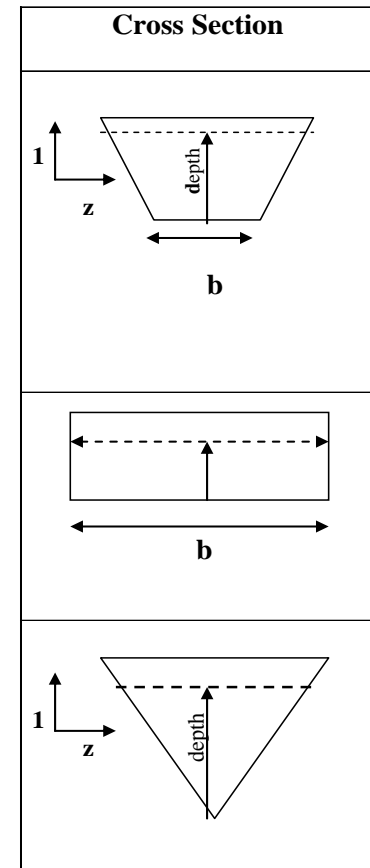


Open Channel Flow: MS-19 and VSMP Regs Part IIB

- Man-made
 - *Capacity – 10-year storm*
 - *Stability – 2-year storm*
- Natural
 - *Energy Balance – 1-year storm*
- Storm Sewer Systems - *Capacity for 10-year storm*

Channel Analysis: MS-19

- Channel capacity
 - Based on channel geometry and lining (roughness)
 - Compare to drainage area and design storm



Channel Analysis: MS-19

- Channel lining
 - - Permissible velocity of lining compared to velocity of design storm
 - - Permissible velocities (VESCH Table 5-14, p. V-120) or in manufacturer's specifications

Channel Slope	Lining	Velocity* (ft./sec.)
0 - 5%	Bermudagrass	6
	Reed canarygrass Tall fescue Kentucky bluegrass	5
	Grass-legume mixture	4
	Red fescue Redtop Sericea lespedeza Annual lespedeza Small grains Temporary vegetation	2.5
5 - 10%	Bermudagrass	5
	Reed canarygrass Tall fescue Kentucky bluegrass	4
	Grass-legume mixture	3
	Bermudagrass	4
Greater than 10%	Reed canarygrass Tall fescue Kentucky bluegrass	3
* For highly erodible soils, decrease permissible velocities by 25%.		

Manning's Equation

$$V = \frac{1.49}{n} \times R^{(2/3)} \times \sqrt{s}$$

V = velocity (fps)

n = Manning's roughness coefficient (dimensionless)

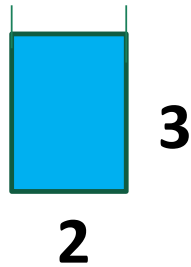
R = hydraulic radius (A/P)

A= wetted cross sectional area

P=wetted perimeter(ft)

s = slope (in ft/ft - NOT percent slope)

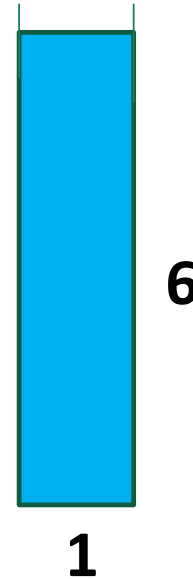
Hydraulic radius



$$A = 2 \times 3 = 6$$

$$P = 3 + 2 + 3 = 8$$

$$R = A/P = 6/8 = 0.75$$



$$A = 1 \times 6 = 6$$

$$P = 6 + 1 + 6 = 13$$

$$R = A/P = 6/13 = 0.46$$

Open Channel Flow: Roughness Coefficients - Manning's (n)

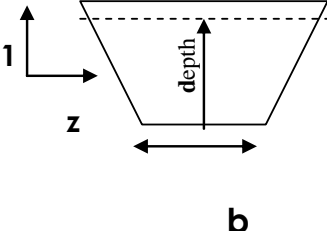
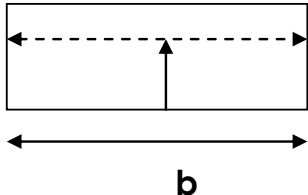
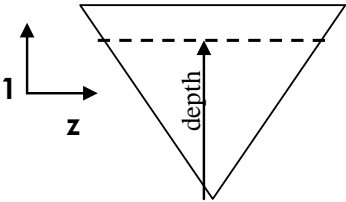
Concrete Pipe	.012 to .016
Earthen Ditch	.017 to .025
Canal w/ stone bed & weeds on bank	.025 to .04
Earth bottom & rubble sides	.028 to .035

TABLE 5-8

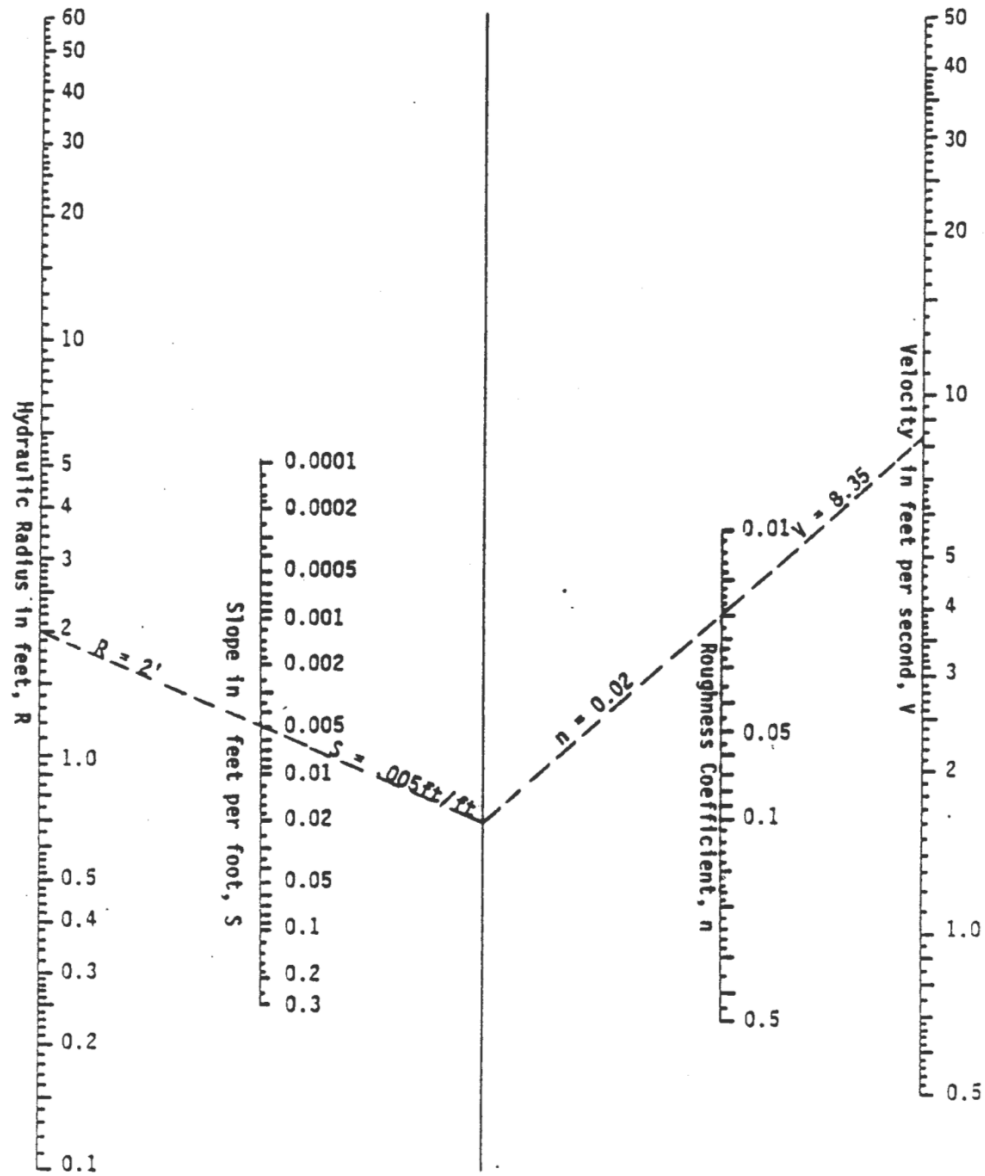
MANNING'S "n" VALUES

Surface	Best	Good	Fair	Bad
Uncoated cast-iron pipe	0.012	0.013	0.014	0.015
Coated cast-iron pipe	0.011	0.012*	0.013*	
Commercial wrought-iron pipe, black	0.012	0.013	0.014	0.015
Commercial wrought-iron pipe, galvanized	0.013	0.014	0.015	0.017
Riveted and spiral steel pipe	0.013	0.015*	0.017*	
Common clay drainage tile	0.011	0.012*	0.014*	0.017
Neat cement surfaces	0.010	0.011	0.012	0.013
Cement mortar surfaces	0.011	0.012	0.013*	0.015
Concrete pipe	0.012	0.013	0.015*	0.016
Concrete-lined channels	0.012	0.014*	0.016*	0.018
Cement-rubble surface	0.017	0.020	0.025	0.030
Dry-rubble surface	0.025	0.030	0.033	0.035
Canals and ditches:				
Earth, straight and uniform	0.017	0.020	0.0225*	0.025
Rock cuts, smooth and uniform	0.025	0.030	0.033	0.035
Rock cuts, jagged and irregular	0.035	0.040	0.045	
Winding sluggish canals	0.0225	0.025*	0.0275	0.030
Dredged earth channels	0.025	0.0275*	0.030	0.033
Canals with rough stony beds, weeds on earth banks	0.025	0.030	0.035*	0.040
Earth bottom, rubble sides	0.028	0.030*	0.033*	0.035
* Values commonly used in designing.				

Open Channel Flow-Geometry

Section	Area a	Wetted Perimeter P	Hydraulic Radius $R = a/P$	Top Width T
	$bd + zd^2$	$b + 2d(z^2 + 1)^{1/2}$	$\frac{bd + zd^2}{b + 2d(z^2 + 1)^{1/2}}$	$b + 2zd$
	bd	$b + 2d$	$\frac{bd}{b + 2d}$	b
	zd^2	$2d(z^2 + 1)^{1/2}$	$\frac{zd^2}{2d(z^2 + 1)^{1/2}}$	$2zd$

NOMOGRAPH FOR SOLUTION OF MANNING EQUATION



Continuity Equation

$$Q = V * A$$

Q = discharge (cfs)

V = velocity (from Manning's, fps)

A = Cross sectional area (ft²)

cfs = fps * ft²

Open Channel Flow

Manning Equation

$$V = (1.49/n) * (R^{2/3}) * (S^{1/2})$$

Continuity Equation

$$Q = V * A$$

by substitution:

Discharge Equation

$$Q = (1.49/n) * S^{1/2} * R^{2/3} * A$$